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SOLDIERS GOING HOME.

Which Is Taken as Good Evidence That the Strike Is at an End.

The Prosecution Adducing No Evidence to Prove Conspiracy at Woodland.

Judge Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, Discusses the Strike—Debs Talks Hotly.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—That the railroad strike in northern California is believed to be nearing an end is shown in the fact that preparations are being made to retire the state militia from the field. The militiamen expect to be ordered home Saturday next. Company H, First United States Infantry, arrived at Oakland from Los Angeles this morning and was assigned to duty at the Oakland mole. These regulars were brought north to relieve the militia and two companies of United States marines from Mare Island that have been on duty at the mole. The marines will leave for Mare Island to-morrow.

At Sacramento a large force of militia and regulars is still maintained. Troops are also held at Danville and Red Bluff, on the Oregon branch, and at Truckee, Rocklin, Woodland and Port Costa. At Truckee and Rocklin there is a strong force of regulars and marines. Armed guards continue to escort many of the more important trains, but of late there has been no serious disturbances. Last night in the mountains between New England Mills and Applegate a party of strikers attacked a track walker and drove him from the railroad. It is believed the strikers contemplate the destruction of railroad property, and a company of soldiers was immediately dispatched from Sacramento.

At Sacramento nearly 1,000 men are now at work in the railroad shops. There is no longer any doubt that the strikers have lost their cause, and that there is no longer any hope of compromise.

WOODLAND, Cal., July 26.—Proceedings to-day in the examination of the accused train wreckers were without interest. The prosecution succeeded in adducing but little, if anything, to substantiate the charges of conspiracy.

JUDGE BREWER ON THE STRIKE.

Thinks Labor Organizations Will Be Stronger and Better.

TORPEA, Kan., July 26.—Justice D. J. Brewer, of Washington, is here on a visit to his daughter. Speaking of the results of the late strike on the labor organizations, Judge Brewer says:

"I believe the effect will be to make them stronger, but, at the same time, better. They will see the necessity of placing at their head at once, cool and clear-headed men, and of discarding enthusiasts of the Debs order. With such men at the head they will be much more powerful and great results will be achieved."

He thinks the tariff uncertainty and the silver agitation, coupled with a long period of speculation and liquidation, had a great deal to do in producing the general business depression and labor troubles, and that it would have been far better for President Cleveland had called a special session of congress in the spring of 1893 to dispose of the tariff question. The present attitude of the senate and house is such that he does not look for the passage of a tariff bill by the present congress. President Cleveland does not believe there is any just foundation for the cry about "the usurpation of federal courts," or that any cause exists for limiting their powers.

Debs Uses Hot Words.

CHICAGO, July 26.—At a meeting of the A. R. U. to-day President Debs said: "I have not forfeited my right to free speech, and if Judge Woods yesterday enunciated the law I had rather not in jail than be a free man. If I alone were concerned, I would permit no defense to be made in my behalf, for I consider it an honor to be in contempt of the court that is going to try me."

Test Suit for Damages.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The first suit of the many that are to be brought against the city of Chicago by railroads for damages incurred during the strike, was filed by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road to-day. The suit will serve as a test case and is for \$5 damage to a freight car.

A. R. U. Convention Called.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The directors of the A. R. U. to-day issued a call for a convention in Chicago, Aug. 1. Debs said the convention will decide whether the strike shall be continued, extended, or declared off.

GIGANTIC FRAUD IS ALLEGED.

Charges Made Against the Richmond, Ind. Street Railway Company.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 26.—Numerous cases are now pending against the Richmond Street Railway company, which is in the hands of a receiver, chiefly for claims for work done and material furnished. These claims amount to several thousand dollars and the litigation is to decide whether or not they are prior to those of the bondholders.

Things took a decidedly sensational turn, Judge Henry C. Fox, attorney for an intervening creditor, having just completed his brief, to be filed as evidence. In it he charges the projectors of the line with fraud and says that from beginning to end their transactions have been but a series of frauds. He alleged that bonds were issued, mortgages given and money was received that should have gone to the personal benefit of those receiving it. The capital stock, the brief says, was placed at \$200,000 and the projectors of the line succeeded in raising \$150,000 more, making in all \$350,000, which they pretended to use for a line that cost not more than \$100,000. This, the brief says, is evidence within itself that the money was never expended on the line, but went for other purposes. Judge Fox says that the case is one of the worst examples of railroad wrecking that have ever come under his notice.

Saddles for the Sultan.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 26.—The two elegant saddles which Hon. E. H. Terrell, United States minister to Turkey, ordered made for the sultan of Turkey and the latter's son, on his recent visit to this city, have just been completed and shipped to Constantinople. The saddles are of cow-boy pattern, and cost \$1,200 each. They are gold and silver mounted, and are made of the best material.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., July 26.—In Griggsville to-day two business buildings were burned. Loss \$100,000, insurance \$50,000.

BACK TO KEOGH.

The Twenty-second Leaves Helena for the Yellowstone Country.

Last evening the three companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of Major Liscum, who have been in Helena for three months, left for their station, Fort Keogh. The Twenty-second was sent to Helena during the Coxy excitement, and made headquarters at the fair grounds, where they remained until about a month ago. Then they were called upon to protect the Northern Pacific railroad property and to prevent interference with the running of trains. To quote one of the officers: "It has been a memorable campaign. We came with the Coxyites, staid with the tie-up and leave with the most pleasant memories of the people in this part of the state." Major Liscum and Capt. Webster, Kell and Ketchum, and Lieutenants Davidson, Hambright and Wolfe made many acquaintances in Helena, and it is with a great deal of regret that the people of the city see them depart, coupled with the wish that when they are moved to a new station it will be to Fort Harrison. During its stay here the Twenty-second adopted a "Child of the Regiment," and Capt. Kell took back with him one of the Daily Great Dane thoroughbreds, named Pope.

The Twenty-second is succeeded by the Twentieth of Fort Assiniboine under command of Col. Penrose. The Twentieth has been at Assiniboine for nine years, and so far as they are able Helena people will try and have them forget for a while the plains of their home station.

CONSPIRACY OF OFFICERS.

The Way It Looks in the Matter of the Tarnsey Outrage.

DENVER, July 26.—Besides the three ex-deputy sheriffs arrested at Colorado Springs last night, for complicity in the Tarnsey and feathering of Adjt. Gen. Tarnsey, there have been arrested in this city John A. Logan, turnkey of the jail at the Springs on the night of the outrage, his brother Michael, a deputy, and "Sherry" Allen, an ex-deputy. The prisoners at the Springs are John K. Mullin, son of a wealthy mine owner, Deputy Herman Rabbeke and a hack driver, Eugene Kinney.

It is said the plot against Tarnsey was arranged in the jail office. Under Sheriff Robt. Mullin being the leading spirit. He has gone to Michigan, and Ex-Deputy Wilson, another conspirator, to Ohio, but both will be captured.

Chief of Police Armstrong, of this city, has the confession of a deputy named Parker, who says that Turner, Logan saw J. Mullin give Rabbeke the money to buy the tar and feathers. It is reported that Kegan has said that Sheriff Bowers turned a prisoner charged with murder out of jail to assist in the outrage.

Excitement runs high at Colorado Springs, and the detectives who made the arrests, have been threatened. Sheriff Bowers took the prisoners away from them and released them on bail.

NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

It Will Be at Denver in September, Continuing for a Week.

The next session of the National Irrigation congress will be held at Denver Sept. 2-10. At the Los Angeles congress, held last October, irrigation commissioners were appointed, their duties being to study the needs and ascertain the opinions of their various localities. It will be the mission of the Denver congress to formulate a national policy and a code of local laws to be based upon the principles declared at Los Angeles and upon the report of these state commissioners. The congress will be composed of S. B. Robbins, Great Falls; A. C. Botkin, Helena; Paris Gibson, Great Falls; W. H. Sutherland, White Sulphur Springs; W. A. Clark, Butte.

The editors of Montana are requested to correspond with any of these gentlemen and give them such information as they may possess on the subjects to be covered by their report, which is designed to include every point of interest connected with irrigation which can be suggested. Information as to the work of the local committee and the arrangements for the entertainment of the congress can be obtained from Thos. L. Smith, Secretary Local Committee, rooms 11, 12, Equitable building, Denver, Colo.

SHE AN ARTIST, HE A SENATOR.

She Intended to Kill Him, and Executed Her Intention.

RENO, Nev., July 26.—Mrs. M. A. Hartley this evening shot and killed State Senator M. D. Foley. The cause of the shooting is not known. Mrs. Hartley is an artist and has rooms in the Bank of Nevada building, where the shooting occurred. Foley was shot in the stomach and died in half an hour. Mrs. Hartley has been arrested. The shooting of a senator who was one of the most prominent men in the state, having occupied a conspicuous place in politics, and having been president of the Bank of Nevada, Mrs. Hartley, when asked to make a statement, said she had nothing to say except that she had shot Senator Foley, and intended to do it. She had known Foley since last October. Mrs. Hartley is a widow, Mr. Phillips, in whose office Foley died, said he heard that Mrs. Hartley stepped to his office door and saw Foley at the head of the stairs. Foley waved his hand at Mrs. Hartley and ordered her back. Then he walked into the doctor's office, announced that he had been shot, and became unconscious, dying twenty minutes afterward.

AT THE RACES.

Dwyer and Croker Saw a False Light in Lux.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 26.—There was a large crowd at the races to-day. M. E. Dwyer and Croker both heavily on Lux in the first race on the strength of reported fast work.

Five furlongs—Kismet, The Swan, Lux, 1:02½; mile and one sixteenth—Hamp, Don Alonso, 1:32½; seven furlongs—Pescadore, Robbink, Domingo, 1:29; for longer—Isolene, Miss Dixie, Leonard, 1:28½; six furlongs—May Day, Mirage, Achiever, 1:16; steeplechase, about a mile and three-quarters—Ballarat, Sam Corey, Glanfallon, 4:00.

HAWTHORNE, Ill., July 26.—Six furlongs—Wells, Barret, Ida Samers, Eleanor, 1:18½; six furlongs—Adam, Lady McCann, 1:19; for Tat, 1:16½; six furlongs—Ta Ta, Leo, Hampton, 1:16; mile—Perry, Senator Irv, Coquette, 1:45½; seven furlongs—Mauherly, Pretender, Alar, 1:29½; seven furlongs—Climax, Professor, Bret Harte, 1:28.

English Explanation of Affairs.

LONDON, July 26.—Sir Edward Gray, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, explained in the house of commons to-day that, in accord with the convention of 1885 between Japan and China, both these nations in case of trouble in Korea, were at liberty to send troops to restore peace. Sir Edward added that the relations between China and Japan becoming critical July 14, the British government instructed its envoys at Berlin, St. Petersburg, Paris and Rome to ask the emperor to direct their envoys at Peking and Tokio to use their good offices to avert war. Such directions were sent.

Up to noon to-day the Chinese and Japanese ministers had resisted no news regarding the situation in Korea. The opinion is gaining ground, however, that war will be averted.

VILAS SCORES GORMAN.

And Pays Glowing Tribute to the President of the United States.

The Latter's Official and Private Conduct Ably Defended and Eulogized.

His Record on the Tariff Question Re-cited and His Consistency Affirmed and Demonstrated.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Vilas, who was postmaster general and later secretary of the interior during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, replied to-day to Senator Gorman's attack upon the president. For two hours he held the floor amid the wrapt attention of the senate and galleries, delivering his scathing rebuke of the Maryland senator.

Vilas said he would speak as a personal as well as a political friend of the president. He rejoiced in the honor of Mr. Cleveland's friendship. It was a pride to him. One of the greatest pleasures that had come to him was the intimate association with that lofty and distinguished man. It was his honest testimony to his character that never at any moment, in any temptation, political or personal, had he failed to see in Cleveland the pure white light of upright purpose. For such a man he saw fit to say some words—not in defense (he said none), but in correction of a discolored picture of facts by which Mr. Cleveland had been placed in a false light before the country. He would make this statement in behalf of the truth of history.

"What were the points of the accusation?" inquired Mr. Vilas. "In the remarkable assault to which I have alluded?" He regretted, he said, that Mr. Gorman was absent from the senate chamber. The first accusation, he proceeded, was that the president was open to the charge of duplicity. That was based upon a letter in which Mr. Cleveland expressed the hope that iron and coal would go on the free list in the tariff bill. The second was that the executive had encroached on the prerogatives of congress, and the third, that the president had introduced the senate. These charges were true or false, not as a matter of argument, but as a matter of fact.

"With regard to coal and iron, let us examine the facts," said Mr. Vilas. "And I desire to say here that I am under deep obligation to the senator from New York, who never in his public career made such an able exposition of any subject as he did on Tuesday last."

Mr. Vilas then reviewed at length the president's position in favor of free raw materials, his letter of 1887 and other public utterances up to his message to congress at the opening of the present session. Constantly, Mr. Vilas declared, Mr. Cleveland had reiterated this principle. It was everywhere proclaimed by his supporters to be the first step in the enfranchisement of labor from the thrall of unjust taxation. "Could it be possible," he asked, "that any one supposed he had abandoned the principle that lay at the base of any scheme of tariff reform? What was the charge advanced? That he had introduced the tariff reform bill?"

Mr. Gorman himself had no personal testimony to offer. He called on Mr. Vest, who offered a conversation—honest testimony, that would have been given to any court of justice. The distinguished senator from Arkansas, whose labor in behalf of the bill had earned so much respect from his colleagues, testified that he had personally talked with the president about the tariff reform bill. In Mr. Jones' opinion all the details of the bill had been laid before Mr. Cleveland? Necessarily not. Only the general principles on which the amendments were made.

In regard to those two amendments upon which the specifications of Mr. Gorman's charge had been founded, the testimony of Mr. Jones was clear that the president, whenever coal and iron were mentioned, expressed the hope that they would go on the free list. Was there any intention of doing open and free justice to the president who, after reading Mr. Jones' own statement, would not say that Mr. Cleveland had never faltered in his urgent demand for free coal and iron? Without doubt, but with the opinion and candor that always characterized him, Mr. Cleveland had expressed to the chairman of the ways and means committee the hope that the result he desired should be accomplished in the tariff bill. He had said that, after his conversation as detailed by Senator Jones, he had a right to insist and urge it by any proper means.

But it was said the president's letter constituted an encroachment upon the prerogatives of the senate. His right to send it was not denied. Mr. Vilas quoted the text of the letter. "Was the language that of a man who sought to reach beyond his power?" he asked. "Was it not rather the honest outpouring of a genuine desire to see the principles of the president had so nobly carried through two trying presidential contests?"

Mr. Vilas then quoted and ranged alongside of Mr. Cleveland's utterance the statement of Mr. Gorman that the senate bill could not pass if it did not have the hearty support of Mr. Cleveland. At the very time the president was writing his letter to Mr. Wilson, the senator from Maryland and his co-workers were appealing to Mr. Cleveland to induce him to support them in an effort to qualify the enactment of democratic principles, instead of crystallizing them into law.

"How utterly wanton is this cry of interference, because he has said so," Mr. Vilas refused to stand with them; he made his action a ground of complaint here, and in horror cry out against executive interference."

Vilas referred to the fact that President Washington came to the senate chamber accompanied by his secretary to urge in person the ratification of a treaty he had negotiated. President Jackson's course in making his views felt by song was also referred to. Mr. Vilas said he was content to leave to fair minded men whether the president had wantonly encroached upon the prerogatives of the senate.

The charge was made that the senate had been introduced. Extracts from the letter to Mr. Wilson to show that the president's purpose was not to introduce the senate, but to plainly state his aspirations towards tariff reform. The president had stated that abandonment of that great principle would be perfidy and dishonor. No one would question that such an abandonment of principles would be dishonorable. The shaft was not aimed at any senator. It was not a personal accusation. It was not an accusation leveled at the senator from Maryland, or the senator from Missouri, or the senator from Arkansas, or against any senator.

The president had underscored the situation in the senate. He knew the staunch adherence to tariff reform of the senator from Texas, the senator from Delaware, and the two senators from Arkansas. The president's letter was wholly impersonal. Vilas said the views of the senator from Maryland could mean only one thing. It was an effort to array democrats together in a

enlist of resentment, and thus carry out a compromise of tariff reform.

The Wilson bill had been passed amid public acclamation. The people accepted it as the honest execution of party and public pledges. But when this revenue reform measure reached the senate, iron and coal were placed on the dutiable list. Moreover, it was debated week in and week out. The public was weary at the debate, and yet the senate could reach no result. It was at this juncture that the senator from Arkansas had brought forward over 400 amendments. These were to be the solution of the problem, and were to bring debate to a close. Still the discussion proceeded to him of this session upon the revenue bill. Mr. Vilas said he had recognized the necessity of yielding to these amendments. It was essential to have a revision of existing tariff law quickly. It was essential, too, to reinforce a depleted treasury.

"The president" could not know all the details of this bill. He could only deal with it in its general aspects, as to its principles, and therefore he wrote not to disparage the senate nor traduce a senator. He was not only excused, but justified, and as they will already done his unflinching fidelity to his views.

"It is not resentment that I feel for the distinguished senator from Maryland. The consequence to him of this session upon the tariff bill, in the judgment of his fellowmen, he must endure, for in my opinion he has made a fearful mistake. The American people will never tolerate in any manner treatment of this nature of their great chief magistrate except on grounds so solid as would warrant action against him.

"Not only in his official capacity, but now also in his admirable, his wonderful individuality, tried in the sternest ordeal, and known to every man of intelligence and strength of mind, Grover Cleveland stands perfectly recognized as himself, the full measure of his great office. He is not for the first time president, but with a peculiar glory shared by no other hitherto, he is a second time president, after defeat for re-election, in which all his countrymen augmented his honor, not diminished it. None as he was ever a third time nominated, and a second time elected. None like he ever did right rather than to be president, and by his courageous rectitude won confidence and became president again.

"Above all, how shockingly inopportune comes this accusation which is leveled at our chief magistrate. He had just won the astounding admiration, nay, more, the devoted respect of the entire people of this land by the fidelity by which he has maintained the constitution and laws in a trying emergency, and by the tenderness and candor which he has shown in the use of the nation's mighty power in his hands, by the noble dignity of his figure, as with serene and unrolled composure and justice, he ruled that storm which for a time seemed to our minds to threaten our country.

"The senator from Maryland, I fear, must suffer, and I do not wish to add to it, but Grover Cleveland can suffer no impairment of his stature in history from this accusation. He will stand, as he deserves, conspicuous in the noble line of illustrious servants of his country, and long years hence, when the actors of to-day's tempestuous scenes shall have passed away, the memories of his public career, his misadventures, misinterpretations, and all uncharitableness will be lost in oblivion, or only be recalled as we now in exultation recall scenes around other great figures in the story of our national life, who suffered in their day from unmerited calumny, and the stature of figure of Grover Cleveland will rise in glowing honor for his noble character and his devoted self-sacrificing service to his country, supreme above detractors.

"The sixteenth day of the tariff reform. Swells from the vale and midway cleaves the storm: Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread, Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

Vilas then withdrew his motion made on Friday and said he would vote to send the bill to conference.

Mr. Stewart, populist, of Nevada, began a speech on the negative prerogatives of congress and the executive. He declared the conditions were such that a member of congress must obey the president or leave congress. The power and influence of the executive, such as it could control the election or defeat of a member. It was trifling with a great question, he said, for the president to reopen it after compromise had been reached for the purpose of taking 40 cents a ton of coal and iron.

When Mr. Stewart concluded the president pro tem announced the question to be on Mr. Hill's resolution that the senate recede from its amendments making coal and iron free dutiable at cents per ton. Mr. Hill demanded a division of the question, so the vote was first taken on iron ore. The republicans, except Mr. Hansbrough, voted with the democrats, and the first half of the resolution was lost, six to six. The six affirmative votes were from Missouri, Ark., N. Y., Ill., S. C., N. C., and North Carolina, democrats; Hansbrough, of North Dakota, republican; Allen, Kyle and Peffer, populists.

That portion of the resolution receding from the amendments on coal, following, shared the fate of its predecessor, being defeated six to sixty-four. The same senators voted for this motion as for the iron ore proposition.

Mr. Hansbrough, republican, of Minnesota, then submitted a motion to instruct the senate conference to recede from that portion of the sugar schedule placing the one-eighth of a cent differential on sugar above sixteen Dutch standard. Mr. Gray, democrat, of Delaware, made the point of order against the motion that it was not competent for the senate to instruct the conference of a full and free conference to insist upon or recede from any particular amendment. The so-called point of order was sustained and the consideration of amendments in conference. Without deciding the point of order thereupon, at 5:45, adjourned.

Dull in the Extreme.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The day's proceedings in the house were dull in the extreme, and one by one the members left their desks until by 3:30 o'clock there were not a half a hundred members in the chamber. The conference report on the fortifications bill was agreed to. The day had been assigned to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, and twenty or thirty bills reported from this committee were passed, among them a bill making Oakland, Cal., a port of entry.

Tateno's Term Runs Out.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Gozo Tateno, the Japanese minister here, has been recalled by the Japanese government, his term of three years having expired, which is the limit in his government to which any minister can represent the government at one post. He will be succeeded by Mr. Kaneko, who is a graduate of Harvard and of Cambridge law school.

THE FIGHT ON.

Authentic News That War Has Been Declared Between China and Japan.

SHANGHAI, July 26.—News was received to-day that war between China and Japan had been declared. There have also been rumors of a battle, but the exact status of affairs in Korea cannot be learned. Telegraph communication from Korea is interrupted.

Tangible Result Realized.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The police board has found Police Captain Doherty and Ex-Warden Meehan guilty of having received money for police protection, and they were dismissed from the force. This is the first tangible result of the Parkhurst crusade.

RYAN GETS THE DECISION.

"Mysterious" Billy Smith Groggily But Not Knocked Out, in the Twentieth.

Tommy Was Afraid of His Deadly Right and Could Not Finish Him.

Corbett Sails For This Side in Order to Meet Peter Jackson and Arrange a Match.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 26.—The twenty-round fight at waterweights for the championship of the world between "Mysterious" Billy Smith, of Boston, and Tommy Ryan, of Chicago, took place at the Twin City Athletic club before 4,000 people to-night. Both mounted in fighting costume, with weights placed at 142 pounds, and neither lifted it. Tom West, Holly Smith and Ted Alexander acted as seconds for Smith, while Jerry Murphy, Harry Baker and Prof. Lewis acted in the same capacity for Ryan. Joe Choyinski was chosen referee by both parties. At 9:12 the men shook hands.

In round one Smith made some feints, but missed very badly. Smith landed on Ryan's neck. They were pulled apart, then came together and clinched. Both fought hard. In round two Smith did the leading, and getting counters from Ryan's right they clinched and Smith struck, when both tried to upstart, but missed repeatedly. For round three both came together and punched like tigers, with no result.

Ryan landed on the stomach with his left in the fourth, and then clinched, and Smith missed, when he left for the neck, by three feet. In the fifth Ryan smashed Smith in the stomach, reached Smith's head. Smith landed right, left and right, and dazed Ryan, who returned on Smith's stomach. Smith landed a body blow and the round closed. Ryan secured first blood in the sixth by a left on Smith's mouth. Twice Smith drove Ryan to the ropes, and once had him to his knees. In round seven Smith landed a hard right over Ryan's kidneys. In round eight no damage was done; Ryan was saving himself.

Smith landed on Ryan's face in the ninth. Then he landed his right on the ear, then a clean left in the face, a right over the kidneys. In round nine Smith was done. In the eleventh Ryan closed Smith's eye with a straight left. In round twelve Ryan landed a left on the damaged eye. In round thirteen Smith landed hard on the short ribs as the round closed.

Ryan led in the fourteenth and Smith caught him with an uppercut. Smith landed a terrific right on Ryan's head which nearly felled him. In round fifteen the only blow of importance was a left right, landed by Smith in the short ribs. In the sixteenth Ryan landed in a hard left on the jaw and Smith's fearful 7:10 got to Ryan's punch. In round seventeen Smith landed a hard right on the body and Ryan landed a hard left on the eye.

Ryan shot out a left in the eighteenth which dazed Smith and drew blood. Smith was groggy as the round closed and his nose was broken. At the end of round nineteen time only saved Smith. Ryan sent his right and left into Smith's face.

Ryan landed punch after punch in Smith's face in the twentieth, but appeared afraid of Smith, for although nearly gone he had a dangerous right, and his left and stood Ryan off. Although not knocked out, Smith was declared beaten by the referee.

QUICKENING, July 26.—James J. Corbett sailed for New York to-day. He was returning to the United States in order to meet Peter Jackson and arrange a match with him before the latter started for England.

HEADLESS COXEYITES.

All the "Generals" Have Deserted and the Men Are Desperate.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Large and impatient delegations from the industrial armament camp at South Washington applied at the room of the house committee on labor to-day, not to urge their bills, but to plead for assistance. The expected has happened. Their leaders had deserted them, and they sought congressional aid to return to the localities whence they had come.

Coxey's men said their leader had left them yesterday. Kelly's men swore that their leader had drifted away several days ago, and they did not expect to see him again, while Fry's men said their leader had probably abandoned them. The men who were brought from the Pacific coast by Kelly were particularly indignant, and expressed a fervid desire to tar and feather their general.

Mr. McGinn told them that there was not the slightest chance of a government appropriation for their return, and sent them to the local superintendent of charities.

The Cowboy's Deadly Gun.

Special to The Independent.

GLASGOW, July 26.—A cowboy by the name of Allerton was shot and instantly killed Tuesday night by George Grinnell, another cowboy. It seems the two had been having a dispute over a horse trade, Allerton accusing Grinnell of trying to get the better of him in the deal. After a wordy war the men came together in front of McMillan's place. Seven shots were exchanged and Allerton fell to the ground, with a deadly wound in the right breast, a bullet in the shoulder and his right hand shattered. Grinnell escaped without a bruise. Immediately after the shooting Grinnell gave himself up. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that Allerton came to his death at the hands of Grinnell.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., July 26.—There was no trouble to-day over the alarming of the coke strikers, under orders from the sheriff. PITTSBURGH, July 26.—Pittsburg 9, Cleveland 3; Washington 5, Philadelphia 4; Brooklyn 15, Boston 9; Baltimore 6, New York 16.